

## U.N. issues appeal to save UNRWA

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar appealed Monday for \$20 million for the U.N. Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees, UNRWA, to save 10,000 teachers' jobs and keep 340,000 children in school. He said the agency had assured income to finance its 643 schools only until the end of May and pledges of new funds must be made by April 30 at the latest. In his statement, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said peace and stability of the region depended on resolving the "critical financial situation." The request has been submitted for the agenda of the General Assembly, which is due to reconvene next week. UNRWA cares for about 2 million Palestinians who were displaced when Israel was established. Olof Rydbeck of Sweden is the commissioner-general of the agency.

# Jordan Times

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## Bulgarian president to visit Kuwait

KUWAIT (A.P.) — Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov will pay a three-day official visit to Kuwait March 15 — the first by a Communist bloc leader to Gulf Arab country. Government officials, in announcing the visit, said Mr. Zhivkov will discuss world issues and bilateral relations during his visit. Kuwaiti Ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah visited a number of East European countries, including Bulgaria, last September. Kuwait is the only member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and East bloc states.

## Klifi in Brussels

BRUSSELS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klifi arrived here Monday for talks with the European Economic Community (EEC) and Belgium aimed at keeping alive the Euro-Arab Dialogue, launched after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Mr. Klifi said in an interview published Monday in the Belgian daily *Le Soir* that a ministerial meeting between the 10-nation EEC and the Arab League could take place by the end of this year. Mr. Klifi, who will meet Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, president of the EEC Council of Ministers, and Gaston Thorn, EEC Commission president, during his four-day private visit, told *Le Soir*: "The Arabs are hoping for a dynamic action from the Europeans."

## Senegal, S. Africa hold identical views

JEDDAH (R) — President Abdou Diouf of Senegal and King Khalid of Saudi Arabia agreed Monday to continue efforts to achieve peace and justice in the Middle East and Africa, the Saudi Press Agency said. The agency, reporting on their talks in Riyadh, where Mr. Diouf arrived on Sunday, said they voiced determination to foster bilateral relations, but gave no details. Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, which the Senegalese leader visited last year, have given substantial financial aid to a development programme in Senegal. The agency said the two leaders had identical views on Islamic and African issues.

## Qadhafi slated for Austria

VIENNA (A.P.) — Libyan Leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi is scheduled to arrive in Vienna for a four-day visit Wednesday, foreign ministry sources said Monday. Col. Qadhafi is slated to meet with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr for talks expected to centre on improving bilateral relations. The Austrian news agency said government officials hope to win promises of Libyan financial assistance for upgrading Austria's trouble-ridden steel industry. The Libyan leader was planning to visit the city of Linz, official said. They had no further details of his itinerary.

## Solidarity leaders in secret meeting

WARSAW, Poland (A.P.) — Leaders of the suspended labour union Solidarity who have eluded the dragnet of the martial law regime met in secret outside Warsaw last week, sources said, and issued a call for talks between authorities and Solidarity's national leadership. The sources, who asked not to be identified, would not disclose the meeting place or a roster of participants beyond saying members of Solidarity's 107-member national commission who are still at large attended.

## U.S. 'not preparing for limited war'

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, said Monday critics are falsely accusing the United States of preparing for limited strategic nuclear war. "In spite of budgets that reveal our priorities clearly, we still hear it said that we are preparing for limited strategic nuclear war and that the high cost of defence is caused by the imaginary policy," Mr. Weinberger said in a speech prepared for the National Press Club.

## West Bankers escalate anti-Israeli protests

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Arabs in the Israeli-occupied West Bank Monday hurled stones at Israeli military vehicles, shopkeepers held a partial commercial strike and schoolchildren staged protests in scattered unrest over the shooting of two Arab youths, the military command said.

Troops used tear gas to disperse a crowd of demonstrators in Ramallah after the group stoned an army officer in the town located 11 kilometres north of Jerusalem.

A demonstration by university students in Bethlehem was also dispersed, the military said. Student leaders were detained for questioning over the protest, the military occupation authorities added.

Some shopowners in Nablus 48

kilometres north of Jerusalem, and in Ramallah closed their shops Monday after Israeli soldiers Saturday shot one Arab youth in the leg and another in the stomach during a violent protest by students against the closure of a West Bank university.

The university of Birzeit near Ramallah has been a centre of Palestinian nationalism. It was closed Feb. 16 by Israeli authorities for the second time in three months after students clashed with two Israeli education officials.

The military reported that schoolchildren refused to show up for classes or left for home early in a large number of West Bank schools.

## Islamic appeal on Pope's remarks

AMMAN (Petra) — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif has appealed to the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), the Islamic World League, and the international higher council for mosques and other organisations to study urgently the statements made by Pope John

Paul II on his intention to encourage dialogue between the Catholics and Jews during a conference in the Vatican to discuss Christian-Jewish relations.

Mr. Sharif, in a memorandum he sent Monday to these organisations, said "Zionism has always exploited such religious emo-

## PLO warns Israelis

BEIRUT (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Monday that Palestinian commandos and their Lebanese leftist allies would strike Israeli-held territory if Israeli leaders persisted in making provocative statements.

The Voice of Palestine radio, run by the PLO, was commenting on a television interview given by Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon in which he said Israel would not invade South Lebanon unless Palestinian commandos

clearly provoked an attack. He did not spell out what would constitute a clear provocation, except to say it would include the killing of Jews in Israel.

The radio warned Israeli leaders against "continuing to issue provocative statements that are a preparation for an atmosphere of explosion."

If this happens the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces "will strike hard in the depths of Israeli-held territory," it added.

## Habib to firm up truce

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib had a final meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin Monday as Israeli officials said the American troubleshooter apparently had

solidified the worrisome ceasefire on the Israeli-Lebanon frontier.

Mr. Habib kept his usual silence, commenting to reporters

(Continued on page 3)

## Iranian pilot 'defects to Saudi Arabia'

BAHRAYN (R) — An Iranian pilot has asked for asylum in Saudi Arabia after landing at an air base there last week in a U.S.-built Phantom jet fighter, the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Anbaa said Monday.

A few hours before the news of Ayatollah Shirazi's death was reported, Tehran Radio broadcast a tape of Ayatollah Khomeini's speech addressed to a group of radio technicians in his North Tehran Jamaran residence. Ayatollah Khomeini said efforts should be made to "make the country independent of foreigners," in order to "boom our message abroad."

Meanwhile, the self proclaimed Shah of Iran, who has vowed to topple the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini, is travelling between Egypt, Morocco and "other countries" to unite political opposition factions against the regime in Iran, family sources said Monday.

The sources who declined to be named for security reasons, said the 21-year-old Reza Pahlavi has

passed a palace in Rabat, Morocco which he is using as an office and contact point in his travels.

The paper, which gave no source for its report, said the unidentified pilot was on a reconnaissance mission when he flew to Saudi Arabia last Tuesday and was allowed to land at an unspecified air base. The nearest Saudi air base to Iran is Dharan in the oil-rich Eastern Province bordering the Gulf.

There has been no Saudi announcement on the reported defection, but Iran's ambassador in Kuwait, Ali Shams Ardekani, told Reuters by telephone: "It is not unusual for U.S.-trained people to defect from Iran because changes there do not suit them."

However, the ambassador said he had no information on the report, which said that other Iranian aircraft, chasing the defector's plane withdrew when they were intercepted by Saudi fighters.

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# NATIONAL

## Hassan, Senghor to hold talks on Avignon 'encounter'

By Maaz D. Shukayr  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Former Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor arrives here Tuesday for a three-day private visit at the invitation of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The two internationally respected intellectuals will hold "strategic talks" in preparation for a proposed "encounter between the cultural communities of Africa, Europe and the Arab World," scheduled to take place on March 22 and 23 at the southeastern French city of Avignon, an official at the Crown Prince's office told the Jordan Times.

At a conference on Afro-Arab cooperation held in the Moroccan town of Assila last August, it was decided that Prince Hassan and Mr. Senghor should represent their parts of the world at the "encounter."

The Avignon international colloquium has a variety of themes to discuss, in which both the Crown Prince and the former Senegalese president will play significant roles. It will first assess changes in

the three areas concerned, with particular reference to demographic evolution; media development in the light of new technologies, increased free time and urbanisation; the relationship between man and the environment; the growing cost of achieving technical and scientific progress, and the evolution of the cultural components within civilisations, emphasising the role of science and technology as agents of cultural change, knowledge and value systems.

Change can bring about imbalance, and the dynamics of imbalance in Europe, Africa and the Arab World is another main topic. The colloquium will assess imbalances between resources and needs with regard to food production, education and urban facilities. It will also examine the gaps between needs and facilities for research and the production of disposable resources for investment. The cultural factors of the exodus of "brains" from the least developed countries to the more advanced ones will also be discussed.

The colloquium will also analyse the prospects for economic, political and social interdependence of the three areas, and interaction among their technologies, cultures and social structures.

It will then address itself to specific recommendations. In a bid to "reequilibrise potentials," the colloquium is expected to recommend the creation of a "heavy" university and research centre in the Arab World, and a similar one in Africa. These "high capacity" institutions will give priority to development disciplines: energy, protection of the biomass, health, medicine and the environment, urbanisation, the future of the rural sector, cultural identities, languages, communication techniques and methodology of communications.

Another challenge which calls for specific recommendations at the Avignon encounter will be how better to integrate educational systems in their socio-economic contexts. Here, education and training must be viewed from the perspective of development and change, while international cooperation in education must be seen within a matrix of cultural identity. In other words, one of the biggest challenges is how to reap the benefits of technology and at the same time maintain cultural identities.

### Sage Senghor

Leopold Senghor, possibly Africa's leading sage, is one of the founding fathers of the African unity movement, as well as of Afro-Arab cooperation. The 75-year-old statesman-cum-poet holds the Dag Hammarskjöld Prize (1965), the Peace Prize of the German Book Trade, the Haile Selassie African Research Prize (1973) and the Apollinaire Prize for Poetry (1974). He has authored a number of books on African poetry and politics, in addition to anthologies of his own poetry.

He is a devout advocate of the theory that "it is more important to have first a new cultural, rather than a new economic, order in the world." He attributes the "appalling discrepancies and inequalities in the present international economic situation" to "cultural differences and alleged superiority."

"We must endeavour to demolish such cultural prejudices and fallacies before starting to build a new international economic order, all the more so because the Arabs and Africans both have a great deal to offer mankind in the fields of culture and the arts," he recently said.

He thinks it is "vitally important that we Africans and Arabs should join Europe in a tripartite partnership."

In such partnership, the Europeans would contribute technology and know-how, the Arabs would supply finance and we, the Africans, can provide labour and our very substantial natural resources for development."

### Twelfth Division wins soccer tournament



AMMAN (J.T.) — The Third and Twelfth divisions of the Armed Forces drew 1-1 in the final match Monday of the Armed Forces soccer tournament for the 1981-1982 season. The draw gave the Twelfth Division the lead in the tournament.

Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb (below, centre), who sponsored the game at the Al Hussein Youth City Stadium, handed the cup to the winning team and gave medals to outstanding players of both teams.



Leopold Senghor



Prince Hassan

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## MISCELLANEOUS

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Majali thanks King for donation

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali today sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein thanking him for donating JD 10,000 to the families of the victims of the regrettable bus accident which took place on Feb. 26 in the Wadi Musa area. The accident led to the death of 10 people from the university. Meanwhile, Ghazi and Ghassan Shaker donated JD 10,000, the General Union of Voluntary Societies JD 1,000 and Fakhri Al Balbisi JD 500 to the families of the victims.

### Beef imports banned

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin has decided to ban the import of cows and calves especially designated for slaughtering as of Monday, March 8, until further notice. Meanwhile, Mr. Dudin met on Monday with West German experts working at the King Talal dam. During the meeting, they discussed the necessary steps which should be taken for soil conservation in an area including the dam basin and the banks of the Zara River, whose area is estimated at 820,000 dunums.

### U.N. expert arrives to study olives

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of Agricultural Research and Extension Ussamah Al Balbisi discussed on Monday ways to improve the cultivation of olives in Jordan, with an international expert on olive cultivation, Mr. Bashir Husni. Mr. Husni is working at the regional project for the improvement of olive cultivation affiliated with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). Mr. Balbisi's directorate has prepared a programme for Mr. Husni, which includes delivering a series of lectures and carrying out field studies on olive trees in Jordan. The expert will then submit proposals based on his findings. Mr. Husni arrived in Amman on Sunday for a week-long visit to Jordan.

### Ambassador asked to lecture in Salzburg

AMMAN (I.T.) — Jordanian Ambassador at the Foreign Ministry Mousa Zaid Al Keilani has received an invitation from Harvard University in the United States to deliver lectures on Information and Social Change at a seminar to be held by the university in Salzburg, Austria from March 12-27, Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Monday.

### Tabbreh assigned as envoy to Jeddah

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has decided to appoint Mr. Hani Tabbreh as Jordan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia. Mr. Tabbreh will succeed Mr. Tharwat Al Talhouni, who was recently transferred to headquarters.

### Shammout sees Yugoslav ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Amer Shammout received on Monday Yugoslav Ambassador in Amman Dusan Zavrsnik. They discussed relations between the two countries and ways of developing them.

### Petra boosts transmission power

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan News Agency, Petra, began on Monday installing a new transmitter and aerial to boost power of its current transmissions and to cover new areas of the world. The new aerial can beam transmission to any part of the world. Work on the 10-kilowatt transmitter will take one month. Petra's current transmissions cover Europe, North and Central Africa and the Arab World.

### Minister sees Suweileh-Jerash roadwork

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Works Minister Avni Al Masri inspected on Monday the progress of work on a project to upgrade the old Suweileh-Jerash road. The road, approximately 11 kilometres long, will have four lanes and will cost some JD 2.67 million. The project expected to be completed at the end of 1982. Meanwhile, Mr. Al Masri received on Monday the president and members of the new Jordanian Engineers' Association board. During the meeting, they discussed the association's bylaws and the regulation of activities of engineering consultancy offices, as well as how to find employment for new engineers.

### Madaba celebrates students' day

MADABA (Petra) — The schools of Madaba District celebrated students' day on Monday. Students and educational superintendents spoke during a ceremony about the role of the teacher in creating a professional leadership and giving students the proper educational and behavioural training. The ceremony also included folk dances, religious and national songs and various educational contents. At the end of the ceremony, token gifts were given to outstanding students. Also in Madaba, a course for female teachers in the district began on Monday. The aim of the 20-day course is to train the 40 participants on Koran recitation and regulations governing it.

### Female preachers to get course

AMMAN (Petra) — The Awqaf Ministry will open a course to train female preachers for the Amman, Zarqa and Salt areas on Saturday at the women's centre hall in Amman. During the three-week course, the 36 participants will receive lectures and lessons on how better to carry out their jobs.

### Hartha budgets JD 218,834 for '82

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has approved the 1982 budget of Hartha Municipality in Irbid Governorate, amounting to JD 218,834. A sum of JD 81,000 was allocated for the building of new school buildings, JD 20,000 for building a commercial market, JD 82,000 to pave new streets and the remainder to expropriate 16 dunums of land for playgrounds and other projects.

### Double-barrelled sentence for embezzler

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Ibrahim Mohammad Salman Al Fakir to three years' imprisonment at hard labour and a fine of JD 1,762, for embezzling public funds. The convict will be jailed for a further period if he fails to pay the fine, which is equal to the amount embezzled. The military governor has approved the sentence.

### Says Mitterrand will visit Jordan

## Abu Odeh comments on French president's speech in Israel

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh has said, in an interview with the French newspaper *Le Monde*, that French President Francois Mitterrand will visit Jordan, but the date of the visit has not been fixed.

Mr. Abu Odeh said that a speech by President Mitterrand during his recent visit to Israel had included a positive aspect when he affirmed the right of the Palestinians to establish a state in occupied Palestine, and when he asserted principles that had been included in the Venice Declaration, particularly the Palestinian right to self-determination.

Mr. Abu Odeh said, how-

ever, that President Mitterrand's speech in Israel had also included a negative aspect, when he excluded the positive role which Europe or France could play in resolving the Middle East problem by calling on the sides concerned to sit around the negotiating table. He said: "We believe this position is unfair and improper, because the balance of power in the area is in the favour of Israel, which is occupying Arab lands, and it is the stronger side."

Mr. Abu Odeh criticised President Mitterrand for not recognising the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the representative of the Palestinian people, while he called



Adnan Abu Odeh

on the PLO to recognise Israel without anything in return.

Speaking about French-Israeli relations, Mr. Abu Odeh said: "We consider further cooperation between France and Israel, while Israel continues its rejection of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 on the occupied areas, as a negative policy."

## Sierra Leone minister leaves after signing, cooperation talks

AMMAN (I.T.) — Sierra Leone Transport and Communications Minister Solomon Pratt left Amman on Monday at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan during which he signed an agreement with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, for management of the national airline of the African state.

During his visit, Mr. Pratt also had talks with officials of the Civil Aviation Department on various aspects of cooperation in aviation between the two countries. He also visited the Queen Alia International Airport project.

Mr. Pratt was seen off at Amman Airport by Civil Aviation Director General Sharif Ghazi.

Rakan and Alia Chairman and President Ali Ghadour.

Mr. Pratt was accompanied on his visit to the Queen Alia Airport project by Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Transport Minister Ali Suheimat and Sharif Ghazi. The guest minister saw the various sections of the airport and the progress of work on the passenger terminals, maintenance facilities and other buildings. He also heard a detailed explanation from the engineering consultants on the work. They asserted that the equipment which is being installed in the airport is all to the highest international standards.

Mr. Pratt expressed his great admiration for the high standard of work and the existing facilities. He said the airport ranks with the biggest and most advanced airports in the world.

Meanwhile, Mr. Suheimat was quoted as saying that work on the airport project is going on day and night, with special effort going into the passenger terminals and other important buildings.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported that the various stages of the project would be completed on their assigned dates, without delay. The tender for supplying the airport with furniture was awarded last week to a British company, which will supply and install the furniture during July and August 1982.

### ART REVIEW

## An exhibition of early work that is well worth displaying

By Meg Abu Hanan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Two months ago, after a year of promoting the creative talents of others in his role as assistant representative of the British Council, Mr. Martin Savage, in a fit of frustration, decided to paint for himself. This impulse to take up the brushes encouraged and aided by artist Mohammed Durr, has resulted in the 22 water-colours depicting Arab faces, traditional life and the scenery of Jordan, Egypt and Sudan; on show now and for the next two days at the British Council.

Although holding a one-man show with such brief experience would normally be considered premature, Mr. Savage's latent abilities for drawing with strong, sure, accurate lines, his talent in handling the medium and his eye for colour and composition make his work, even in its early stages, worth displaying.

The artist's best works are his most personal ones—images with which one feels he has experienced the greatest rapport. Mr. Savage saw and photographed "The Rashaada Women near Haifa", and although he later painted the scene from the static moment that was caught forever on the light-sensitive paper, he has been able to imbue it with his own feelings so that it becomes alive and individual. Picked out only by darker colours, one can really see the cavalcade of women and donkeys riding by, the hazy midday heat bleaching out details, leaving only a dreamy blur of grey done on beige sand punctuated by soft hints of distant green and the deep red of traditional dress.

Mr. Savage describes his paintings like the photographs from which he takes them. One can almost hear him saying as he passes you the picture, "Myself in the desert near Shendi". This self-portrait, which catches the eye-biting brightness, the yellow blowy heat of the desert; along with "Map reading on the way to Kassala" and "Picnic at Saqara" with its clean lines, subtle colours and defined shadows, are all painted from the artist's own photographic work. Again, he has managed to make them spontaneous and original.

And that is what, with notable exceptions, many of the other water-colours are not. The artist painted these as studies from photographs that appealed to him in magazines; and although tec-

hnically good, they seem static and lifeless: qualities for which their rather stereotypical and unimaginative subject matter fails to compensate.

There are exceptions, however, and "The Stray Sheep" and "Aqaba Port", the latter with its lovely bright cubes of deep colour, are not only images which show more unusual aspects of Jordanian culture but ones which the artist admires deeply. Another nice touch from this latter group includes the way the artist has emphasised the faces of his portraits, each of which remains

individual, by leaving the address and background as colourless outlines.

Although all artists need to paint studies, it is obvious that Mr. Savage should now go on to paint purely his views of the Arab World, both from his own photographic work and from life. The work at his next exhibition will thus be imbued with the same feeling and originality as is glimpsed in the best of the pieces at this, his first.

The paintings are all for sale, at prices ranging from JD 25-67.

### Trying to calm students

## Education Ministry lays down new community college rules

AMMAN — In a bid to clear up the controversy surrounding community colleges following a ruling by the High Court of Justice late last month, the Ministry of Education put forward a new set of regulations to govern the institutions on Monday.

According to the regulations, students' undertaking engineering courses have two choices: Either they continue with their studies under a three-year programme, or they take on another field of specialisation, thus obtaining two diplomas in three years' time.

The controversy first arose when the Ministry of Education last October issued regulations limiting the period of study at community colleges to two years, irrespective of the field of specialisation.

According to Education Ministry officials, Monday's proposal was made to relieve some of the tension at community colleges all over Jordan, and help the students there. The ministry officials, however, were quoted as saying that the second choice—two specialisations—is "preferable," since it complies with the general philosophy of education in the



country.

Meanwhile, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, quoted Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal as saying Monday that a three-year programme of study at community colleges is "a waste of time and money."

Dr. Tal said that a two-year programme is sufficient to produce skilled manpower to meet the demands of Jordan's booming development projects, according to Petra.

Defending regulations passed by the Ministry of Education last year, Dr. Tal said that they were adopted in an effort to maintain a high standard of education in the country. He said that the ministry had given licences for the inception of more private community colleges "because they help meet Jordan's needs, as well as providing education for secondary school graduates."

He added that the controversial community colleges comprehensive examination set up by the ministry last year is "valuable in assessing the performance of community colleges," adding that a special committee comprising representatives of the Jordan and Yarmouk universities, as well as the Ministry of Education, would be set up soon to evaluate the examination.

Last month, the High Court of Justice ruled all ministry regulations on community colleges "null and unconstitutional," and legally decreed that all decisions pertaining to community colleges are the sole prerogative of the Higher Council of Education, which is still to be set up.



## Germans to provide Aqaba container cranes

By Dina Matar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A JD 1.9 million contract was signed Sunday between the Ministry of Transport and a West German company for the construction of two fixed gantry cranes at Aqaba Port's new container berths. The contract stipulates that the company, Liebherr Werke Ehingen, should erect two cranes, each with a loading capacity of 40 tonnes, in a period of 18 months.

The paintings are all for sale, at prices ranging from JD 25-67.

unloading at Aqaba's projected deepwater container berths.

The two berths, with a total length of 540 metres, are to be built by the British construction firm George Wimpey International under a contract signed on Jan. 4. The contract, which also covered the construction of a 40-metre roll-on, roll-off (ro/ro) berth, was worth JD 17 million. Wimpey's work is expected to be complete by June 1984.

Liebherr's contract was signed on Sunday by Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat in his capacity as chairman of the Jordan Ports Corporation, and by a representative of the West German company.

A West German embassy official said that Liebherr is a well-known firm specialised in the manufacture of mobile and fixed cranes, as well as bulldozers and other heavy equipment.

## Today's weather

It will be partly cloudy, with scattered rain and a drop in temperature. Winds will be southwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy and dusty, with southerly moderate winds and rough seas.

	Oversight low	Daytime high
Amman	5	11
Aqaba	11	21
Deserts	5	11
Jordan Valley	10	19

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 18, Aqaba 25. Humidity readings: Amman 37 per cent, Aqaba 21 per cent.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Films

- \* Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg, at the Goethe Institute at 8 p.m.
- \* Sleuth, starring Laurence Olivier and Michael Caine, at the British Council at 8 p.m. Refreshments available from 7 p.m.

### Exhibition

- \* Islamic literature, films and posters, at the University of Jordan.
- \* Architecture en Terre Crue (architecture in unbaked earth), at the French Cultural Centre.

### Video programme

- \* Paintings by Martin Savage, at the British Council Centre.
- \* CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 12 a.m. and 4 p.m.

### Lecture

- \* The Way of Antibody Formation, by Prof. Klaus Petzold at the Jordan University Faculty of Agriculture at 12 a.m. Organised in cooperation with the Goethe Institute.

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## Moscow hopes for better relations with Cairo

By Mark Wood

Reuter

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union is voicing quiet optimism that Egypt will soon swing away from the United States, so giving a powerful boost to the Kremlin's hopes of resuming a direct role in the Middle East.

A series of commentaries in the official press has reflected growing satisfaction with President Hosni Mubarak and predicted he is set to make a radical break with the policies of his assassinated predecessor, Anwar Sadat.

"Mubarak does not want to be a shadow of Sadat," senior Foreign Affairs Analyst Alexander Bovin wrote in the government daily *Izvestia*. "Egypt is now trying to establish a more balanced and independent foreign policy country."

"This won't be easy. What the Americans get their hands on, they hold on to tightly," Mr. Bovin said. "But it still seems to me that the current trends are going to get much stronger."

For the Kremlin, any major policy shift in Cairo would be of crucial importance. For Moscow has

never left any doubt that it regards Egypt as the key nation in the Middle East and the only power capable of uniting the other Arab states behind it.

Soviet reaction to the assassination of Present Sadat last October indicated the Kremlin was happy to see him go. For he had become one of its biggest ideological foes, a man who banished the Soviet Union to the sidelines in the Middle East and brought the United States to the fore.

Until 1972 Moscow exercised a powerful influence in the region through close political and military ties it had built up with Cairo during the presidency of Gamal Abdel Nasser.

It also used promises of new arms sales and general aid to strengthen its links with North Yemen. According to Middle Eastern reports, Soviet leaders also said they would persuade their Marxist allies in South Yemen to restrain guerrilla forces active in much of the northern state.

Arab diplomats in Moscow said the Russians were making skilful use of both open and latent anti-American sentiment in the region.

"They offer us good weapons at a reasonable price and with no strings attached. When we buy from the Americans we never know whether Congress is going to block the deal or attach humiliating conditions," one said.

"The Russians have also been at pains to argue Washington is

wrong in saying the Soviet Union poses the biggest threat to the Middle East. They strike a chord by supporting Arab arguments that the threat comes from Israel," he added.

Western envoys say Moscow made further skilful tactical moves by granting diplomatic recognition to the PLO last autumn and by refusing to get involved in fierce disputes between its ally Syria and Israel.

"Moscow has been building up credit as a cautious and sympathetic power which doesn't want to rock the boat in the Middle East," one diplomat said.

The immediate use to which it wants to put that credit is to gain backing for its own plans for a Middle East settlement.

Reformulated by President Leonid Brezhnev a year ago at a Communist Party congress, they call for an international peace conference involving the Arab States, Israel, and the PLO.

The United States and Soviet Union would effectively chair the conference and later act as guarantor powers for the peace agreement.

Western analysts say the second point is the most important to the Kremlin as it would establish Sov-

iet influence in the Middle East on at least the same level as that of the U.S.

Many Arab states have voiced general approval for the peace plan without committing themselves. Developments in Cairo could change all that.

Judging by their past comments on the importance of Egypt, Soviet leaders are likely to believe that if they can gain Cairo's endorsement for the peace conference all the other Arab states will fall into line.

In a television interview last month Mr. Mubarak did much to encourage them. As well as declaring he wanted to restore normal relations with Moscow, he said he believed the Soviet Union should have a role to play in the peace process.

Soviet officials admit they see few chances of return to the close Soviet-Egyptian relationship of the 1960s. But they say they hope for a return to reasonably friendly ties.

Echoing the optimism of the official press, some believe that rapprochement will take place in the next few months.

They say after Israel hands back

the last portion of the Sinai Desert to Egypt in April, Cairo will abandon the Camp David process and distance itself from Washington.

Both military and strategic interests appear to be motives in the Soviet policy.

The official media have repeatedly expressed fears that the United States could soon build up a significant military presence in the Middle East, an area Moscow considers dangerously close to its "soft underbelly" in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

By building up its own presence in the region, the Kremlin could hope to offset that risk.

Western analysts say it may also be hoping to get in striking distance of Arab oil wells and Western oil supply routes so that in the event of a war it could quickly move to cut its enemies' fuel lines.

But some diplomats argue this is not the only consideration. "Moscow's pride was hurt in the Middle East," one of them said. "It's sensitive about its status as a superpower and feels it was unfairly squeezed out of the region by the Americans. Now it's aiming to get back in."

## Uneasy truce in Labour Party of Britain

By Barry May

Reuter

Cabinet Minister Roy Hattersley wants the extremists thrown out of the party.

They have also sought a ruling from the party's governing National Executive Committee (NEC) that extremists selected to replace sitting Labour MPs be barred from standing as the party's candidates.

The latest casualties are Frank Hooley, a university administrator from the steel-producing centre of Sheffield, and Stanley Cohen, a former tailor from the northern industrial city of Leeds.

Both men have been replaced by more left-wing candidates selected by local party activists.

Labour Leader Michael Foot, who talked Mr. Hooley out of quitting to join the newly formed Socialist Democratic Party in December, has been urged by the moderates to lead the fight to restore his status and keep him in the party.

Mr. Foot, for years a symbol of the left as a firebrand orator in defence of social causes, launched an investigation into the militant tendency in December.

The results of the inquiry, whose purpose is to discover whether the faction is a party within the party and thus proscribed by Labour's internal regulations, are due in June.

But at a January meeting of the two factions it was agreed there would be no drastic action against the militant tendency.

In return, Mr. Benn was reported to have agreed to renew his challenge for the party's deputy leadership — which he lost only narrowly last year — before the next election.

Mr. Benn, a populist hailed by much of Labour's far left, has remained publicly silent of late.

At an acrimonious meeting of Labour's National Executive on the very question of militants standing as Labour candidates, however, he made plain that he was prepared to lead a battle to defend the rights of local Labour parties to choose whoever they please.

Lord Underhill, formerly Labour's national organiser, has warned the party that it must act against the extremists if it is to build credibility as an alternative government and win the next election, due by May 1984.

Commenting on the continuing turmoil in the Labour movement, the Times of London said the central question in the party's internal conflicts was how far it was legitimate for those who claimed to be democrats to support extra-parliamentary activity.

The critical division was between those forms of extra-parliamentary activity which were consistent with parliamentary democracy and those which were calculated to undermine or replace it.

Mr. Foot, who has been embattled almost since the day he became party leader in November 1980, has won important victories in his fight against what is known as the hard left.

He has temporarily blocked, because of alleged irregularities, the replacement as Labour's candidate of veteran right-winger Ben Ford, a sitting MP, by militant Patrick Wall, in the northern city of Bradford.

But Mr. Wall could still win another selection contest and other supporters of the militant tendency have already been endorsed by some of the party leadership.

## Military deadlock in Sahara

By Stephen Hughes

Reuter

RABAT — Six years ago, Spain hauled down its flag over the Western Sahara and withdrew its foreign legion, leaving Morocco and Mauritania to fight Polisario Front guerrillas over the desert territory and its large phosphate deposits.

Mauritania has since renounced all claim to the territory but the conflict continues both on the ground and at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), where member states are split over whether to make the guerrillas' self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) the OAU's 51st member.

This week, Morocco and 14 other delegations walked out of the OAU's annual ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa in protest against the admission to the meeting of the SADR as an OAU full member.

Mr. Hikim said the OAU had admitted its delegation to the talks because 26 of the OAU's 50 members had recognised the SADR's right to speak for the territory.

"The decision is final. We are a member state of the OAU," he told reporters. "The secretary-general of the OAU sent us a letter recently notifying us of admission to the OAU."

But the Moroccan foreign ministry says current OAU chairman, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, told the Moroccan ambassador in Nairobi the SADR's membership was "null and void", as only the OAU heads of state could settle the matter.

King Hassan of Morocco, who refuses to recognise or negotiate with the Polisario, condemned the move as a flagrant violation of the OAU charter and said it was "Obviously null and void."

Morocco and Mauritania divided the area between them in

1976, under an accord signed with Spain in Madrid. The Polisario has proclaimed the area, vacated by Spain on Feb. 26, 1976, as the SADR.

In 1979, Mauritania, which controlled the southern sector, signed a separate peace with the guerrillas and renounced all sovereignty over the area. Rabat then took over the administration of the whole territory.

The Polisario and Algeria insist Morocco must negotiate a ceasefire with the guerrillas but King Hassan says Algeria and Mauritania are the real parties to the conflict as they harbour the guerrillas.

The Moroccan view is that a ceasefire should be simply decreed by the OAU and Algeria and Mauritania should be ordered to seal off their frontiers to stop guerrilla infiltration.

A seven-nation OAU "implementation committee," charged with carrying out the ceasefire and referendum plan, met in Nairobi in February and authorised President Moi to break the deadlock by consulting "the parties concerned." These have never been named by the OAU leaders.

The next summit of OAU heads of state and government will be held in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, next June.

On the battlefield, there have been significant changes over the past year. Both Rabat and the guerrillas have accused each other of escalating the war.

Morocco says the guerrillas have introduced heavy and sophisticated Soviet-made weapons, while the Polisario say the conflict has been internationalised with the United States promising Morocco substantially increased military aid.

The major stumbling block for the OAU's plan for a ceasefire and a

Washington promised more military equipment after guerrillas launched a major attack on the outpost of Guelta Zemmour last October. Morocco says the guerrillas fielded Soviet-built T-54 and T-55 tanks, and Sam-6 and Sam-8 missiles for the first time.

Rabat says Algeria and Libya supplied these weapons and the pro-government press says Morocco is being assailed by a "communist conspiracy" led by the Soviet Union and uses this to justify appeals for aid from the U.S.

After the October attack, Moroccan forces withdrew from Guelta Zemmour and dug in behind a 640 kilometre line of defences built during 1981. The line protects what Rabat calls the "useful Sahara", which includes the main towns and phosphate mines.

So far, this line has proved impenetrable with its three-metre high ridges of sand and rock, minefields, barbed wire entanglements and electronic surveillance devices, backed up by mobile intervention forces and supersonic aircraft.

In January, the Polisario made two unsuccessful attempts to smash through the defences with tanks, one of which was captured intact by the Moroccans. It was a Soviet-made T-55 of a type not used by Morocco. Polisario says its tanks are all vehicles captured from the Moroccan army.

Western diplomats say the January attacks were the only major incidents in the war in several months, adding that their failure indicates a military deadlock.

Leftist tracts that usually notice have suddenly attracted national press attention.

One fringe group of extreme leftists wants parliament abolished and replaced by workers' councils. Another group is reported to be planning to turn Labour into a revolutionary Marxist organisation which would install a government that could face "attempts at a Bonapartist royalist coup" leading to civil war.

A secret document purported to come from the militant tendency and reported by the Sunday Times newspaper advocated a confrontation with "the capitalist class," adding: "This could lead to a full-scale confrontation — a royalist-Bonapartist coup which, in its turn, would lead to civil war."

A separate declaration by another left-wing organisation endorsed by the 32 candidates stated that extra-parliamentary action must play a major role in the efforts of the Labour movement to establish a democratic socialist society in Britain.

Socialist Organiser, an alliance of extreme-left groups, openly declared its aim to overthrow what was seen as the present ruling top five percent of the population and replace parliamentary democracy by "a higher form of democracy."

"We propose the democracy of workers' councils, uniting legislative and executive powers, sweeping away the present Tory (Conservative) dominated permanent military-bureaucratic state apparatus," it said.

Alarmed at the damage such radical talk could do to Labour's election prospects, leading figures at the centre and on the right wing of the party — including former

## South meets South

AFRICAN SAGE Leopold Senghor meets here today with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who shares with his Senegalese guest the view that a new international economic order must be established, to prove that the human race lives up to its claim of being civilised.

The two internationally-recognised intellectuals are advocates of preceding the North-South dialogue by preparatory South-South and North-North encounters, as well as multilateral meetings of representatives of the various economic areas of the world, to ensure that the resultant economic order is comprehensive and lasting.

Prince Hassan, who has been deeply involved both in economic and social development in Jordan and in Arab economic integration, is right in believing that a new international humanitarian order must be promoted "parallel to the efforts being made in the economic and other fields." He told the United Nations General Assembly last September that "before dealing with economics and politics, let man learn to be more human."

Mr. Senghor is also right in his belief that "it is more important to have first a new cultural rather than a new economic order in the world." Indeed, all great civilisations have been the resultant of cultural contact and interchange.

The Arabs, heirs to a nomadic tradition—more imaginative and broad-minded—and the Africans, more earth-bound and realistic, are complementary to one another. An Afro-Arab dialogue can, therefore, produce significant results.

And, a unified Arab-African stand at the forthcoming Avignon trilateral colloquium with the European can bring closer the achievement of the much-aspired-to international economic order.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### King reaffirmed call for peace

AL RA'I: In his interview with the U.S. News and World Report magazine on Sunday, His Majesty King Hussein reviewed the basic issue which preoccupies Arab citizens. He highlighted the events taking place in this part of the world and gave an exact and realistic visualisation of the methods that should be adopted to secure stability for the people of the region.

The King stressed that only way to confront the challenges facing the region is the pan-Arab policy which Jordan adopted as a firm and workable stand. King Hussein stressed Jordan's categorical rejection of any settlement that did not recognise the rights of the Palestinian people. He also stressed that if the United States were serious in its search for peace it should recognise these rights and start direct negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

While Iraq fights its just war on the eastern gate of the Arab Homeland where Israel got into an alliance with the racist Persian regime, Jordan hastened to support Iraq and sent thousands of its sons as volunteers under the leadership of King Hussein himself. This stems from Jordan's belief that any aggression on any Arab land is an aggression against all of the Arab Nation. And while the Arabian Gulf faces grave challenges and conspiracies, the King stands to declare that Jordan will offer any aid required by our brothers in the Gulf to safeguard the region's security and stability.

This pan-Arab stand adopted by Jordan necessitates the possession of advanced weapons capable of defending our territories, confronting aggression, and securing the region's stability. But, Jordan will not accept humiliation in return for these arms. The same friendly hand offered to Washington is determined and is capable of obtaining the defensive weapons it needs from any other source.

### No humiliating weapon deals

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein reviewed

## ECONOMY

**OPEC may cut production further**

LONDON (R) — OPEC may be forced to scale back production further to bring stability to a deteriorating world market, Western oil analysts said Monday.

An agreement reached by oil ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Doha, Qatar, at the weekend to cut production to defend prices was not enough, according to the analysts.

The ministers decided to hold an emergency session in Vienna on March 19 to deal with the unprecedented world oil glut.

But the analysts said the agreement to cut the 13-OPEC members' daily production from 20 million to 18.5 million barrels a day to help mop up excess supplies of oil, the reason for the rapidly weakening prices, might not work.

"We don't think it's sufficient," said Michael Unsworth, an analyst with the brokerage firm of Scott, Goff Hancock. "I think they will

have to do it again."

He argued that demand for OPEC oil could fall as low as 16.5 million barrels a day this spring, which would still leave the organisation with a large surplus to cope with in a market swamped with oil.

Other analysts said that OPEC's planned cut fell short of what was required.

Market sources in Rotterdam, the major market for oil that has not been bought under contract and where the daily fluctuations in supply are keenly felt, said that any production cut was welcome because of the current oversupply of oil.

But they said it would be more realistic if production was slashed to around 15 million barrels a day and the Saudi benchmark price of \$34 reduced to \$30 or less.

The market operators said that cargoes of Saudi light crude oil, the benchmark oil on which all

other prices are aligned, is being offered at \$28 to \$28.75 a barrel.

They said that price cuts by non-OPEC producers such as Britain, which last week lowered prices for North Sea oil by a steep four dollars to \$31 a barrel, were putting severe strains on OPEC unity.

Nigeria, which markets a crude oil very similar in quality to North Sea oil, was the subject of widespread speculation in the oil markets Monday that it had been forced to follow Britain's lead and lower prices to \$31 from 36.50. But this could not be immediately confirmed.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, an industry newsletter published in New York and made available

here, said that it is now a foregone conclusion in oil industry circles that the \$34 benchmark price will not survive intact as prices slide in the United States and elsewhere.

It noted that in the remarkably short span of seven weeks, prices have dropped five to six dollars a barrel.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani, whose country is absorbing two-thirds of the 1.5 million barrel a day production cut, said the \$34 price would remain frozen at least to the end of the year.

And despite the pressure to do so, Tayeb Abdul Karim, Iraq's oil minister, said there was no question of prices being cut at the March 19 meeting in Vienna.

*How to succeed in product development*

Christopher Lorenz

**MINNESOTA** Mining and Manufacturing — more commonly known as 3M — is better than most companies at bringing new products to market. Yet out of every 100 of its new product concepts, only about a third prove technically feasible, and a bare three per cent are commercially successful.

Or take General Foods. It reckons that for every 600 new product ideas it vets in any year, fewer than 90 get as far as the test-marketing stage, and only 30 — or five per cent — are commercially successful at the end of the process, which may stretch over as many as 10 years.

The high failure rate of new products both at the ideas stage and — much more expensively — in the marketplace, can be reduced by the more efficient channelling of creativity, says Frederick D. Buggie.

A well-built fast-talking American with years of line management experience in manufacturing, Buggie has built a busy consultancy, Strategic Innovations Inc., on his particular technique for new product development.

This involves the carefully-controlled use by companies of a form of brainstorming with hand-picked outside experts such as academics, government officials, consultancies and other companies.

Even architects and eye surgeons have helped some of the 100-plus companies in the U.S. and Europe which have tried the approach so far, including Alcan,

McGraw Hill and Budd. There is nothing new in the use of outsiders in product development, of course. But Buggie's highly refined system, as well as his personal style, has proved unusually popular. Now he has burst forth with a book which reveals all — or nearly all — and which is in two American book club lists.

Its title, *New Product Development Strategies*, is a decided textbook turn-off which belies its stimulating style and contents.

It will provide controversial food for thought, even to those who may be sceptical about Buggie's particular technique.

A host of provocative aphorisms pepper the first third of the book: Listing the corporate barriers to creativity, Buggie cites the career price of being wrong: the lack of incentive to try anything new once an executive has "hit a big winner"; overmanagement by his superiors; and the all too frequent experience that "many companies simply do not respond at any level to the stimulus of a creative proposal."

After giving a few tips on how to overcome these obstacles ("or how to be more like a raccoon" — an unusually creative animal, by all accounts), Buggie moves on to

**Gold price sinks on bullion market**

LONDON (R) — The price of gold sank to around \$330 an ounce Monday, another two and a half years low that continued its slide due to high interest rates and recession.

After a morning fixing by London bullion houses at \$335.50, the metal sank to \$330.50, though dealers said trading was quiet and confined mainly to professionals.

Monday's price movements represented a decline to \$12.75 from the London price at the end of a last week and compared with New York's Friday close of \$333.75.

Because of the world recession, high money interest rates, lower oil prices and recent selling of the metal by Middle East oil pro-

ducers and the Soviet Union, gold has been in a steady decline this year. The London price has dropped by some \$32 in the last six trading days, and is 60 per cent below the \$875 record of January 1980.

The dollar was weaker against other major currencies but edged up from its early lows as Friday's news of a three-billion-dollar fall in the U.S. money supply reduced European interest rates on dollars by around three-eighths of a percentage point. In Frankfurt the

dollar was fixed at 2.3384 marks after 2.3477 on Friday.

**Interest rates**

However, the pound sterling eased to \$1.8250 from an opening 1.8345 and Friday's 1.8370, mainly because of expectations that British interest rates will soon fall.

Money market dealers said they expect British banks to reduce their base lending rates from the current 13.5 to 12.5 per cent sometime this week, after Tuesday's government budget statement, in response to easier market conditions.

Although American interest rates remain relatively high, European nations are anxious to red-

uce the cost of lending and so stimulate recovery from recession.

Sterling, regarded as a petrocurrency because of Britain's North Sea reserves, has recently held up fairly well to the downward pressure exerted by lower oil prices, and dealers said this factor had been largely discounted by financial markets.

At four in time deposit rates by four Swiss banks in Zurich Monday was seen as another sign of a European trend towards lower interest rates. The banks lowered their rates by half of a percentage point to six per cent for maturities of three to five months and to 6.5 per cent for six to 12 months. It was the third cut this month.

**LONDON EXCHANGE RATES**

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.8288/98	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2115/18	Canadian dollars
	2.383/93	West German marks
	2.561/545	Dutch guilders
	1.8405/15	Swiss francs
	43.13/16	Belgian francs
	5.9885/9915	French francs
	1261.40/1262.20	Italian lire
	233.70/90	Japanese yen
	5.7380/7400	Swedish crowns
	5.9400/20	Norwegian crowns
	7.8630/60	Danish crowns
Once ounce of gold	334.00/334.50	U.S. dollars

**LONDON STOCK MARKET**

LONDON (R) — Government bonds and most industrial sectors continued firm Monday although trading was nervous ahead of Tuesday's U.K. budget. Dealers said the F.T. index at 1500 was up 3.6 to 1564.3.

Government bonds ended off the highs but still as much as a point up in selected longer dates. Eschequer 13 1/4 percent 1987 "A" was up 1/4 point at 58 1/2, with a 2.5% call due Monday.

Gold shares fell to the lowest level of the day following the afternoon fix of \$330.50 with falls stretching to \$5 in angold. U.S. and Canadian shares were mixed.

Among leading shares gains of 8p to 10p were posted against ICI, GEC, Glaxo and Midland Bank. Hopes of an imminent decline in mortgage rates boosted building shares by as much as 15p, as in Barratts, and London Brick added 5p to 83.

BTR ended unchanged at 354 after reporting 1981 results, having touched 362 during the morning. Associated Communications rose 2p to 96 following the raised bid from the Bell group.

Oils continued weak despite OPEC moves to curtail production with Ultramar and Lasmo down 15p and 10p respectively. Tobaccos shed a few pence in anticipation of higher duties resulting from Tuesday's budget but Breweries generally firmed with the trend.

**U.S. prime rate down**

NEW YORK (R) — Major U.S. banks reduced their prime interest rate to 16 per cent from 16.5 per cent Monday, reflecting easier borrowing conditions and the present weakness of the American economy.

Third-ranked Chase Manhattan Bank started the move and was quickly followed by Morgan Guaranty Trust and the First National Bank of Chicago.

Money market analysts expect the action to be followed by the rest of the industry following a three-billion-dollar fall in the basic U.S. money supply reported

**China to curb corruption**

Agency reported.

But such offences could also earn life imprisonment or the death sentence, along with the confiscation of the offenders' property, it added.

A state functionary who uses opportunities of office to commit the above-mentioned offences will be punished still more severely" than others, the agency said.

The heaviest sentence for such crimes at present is life imprisonment with confiscation of the maximum penalty.

Officials who accepted or extorted bribes might also be liable to a death sentence, the agency said, whereas now a fixed jail term was the maximum penalty.

A minimum sentence of 10 years' imprisonment was fixed for "particularly serious offences in smuggling, illegally buying foreign exchange, speculating for huge profits, selling narcotic drugs or stealing rare cultural relics for export," the New China News

Report said. The new laws came into effect on March 1.

at a time when new technology is sweeping through factories all over the world, opening up new product and market concepts by the dozen.

But the marketing fraternity in particular will be irritated by Buggie's statement that "you can decide to enter a market, and do it, in pretty short order ... a manufacturer can develop a good strategy to penetrate any market, whether or not the company has ever been there.

"You can also get out, pretty quickly. The company can summarily abandon a market, new or old, bury the bodies, and walk away."

The shortcomings of most forms of strategic analysis, together with the short-term horizons of individual executives within the company, explain why you need to use outsiders in the "strategic innovation process," says Buggie. His book goes into great detail about how to compose a project team of company insiders, how it should define the basic criteria for the new product, how the outside experts should be selected, and how the ensuing innovation process should be conducted.

Even if you prefer your own version of this process, Buggie's book provides a stimulating reminder of some frequently forgotten rules. Many of his aphorisms willadden the modern marketing man, but they make you think again about some of those easy assumptions which you have built into your thinking over the years.

— Financial Times news feature

**JORDAN TELEVISION****CHANNEL 3**

4:00 ..... Koran Cartoons

4:45 ..... Children's Programme

5:10 ..... Final Soccer: Tournament of the Armed Forces

7:45 ..... Wonder Wheels

7:55 ..... Credit Camera

7:55 ..... Local Programme

8:00 ..... News in Arabic

8:30 ..... Arabic Series

9:35 ..... Local Programme on Amman

10:10 ..... Arabic Series

11:10 ..... News in Arabic

12:00 ..... News in French

12:30 ..... News in Hebrew

7:45 ..... Medical Report

8:00 ..... News in Arabic

8:30 ..... The Story of Writing

9:10 ..... Documentary: Seven Ages

10:00 ..... News in English

10:15 ..... Bestseller: The Night the Bridge Fell Down

12:00 ..... French Programme

12:30 ..... News in French

12:45 ..... News in Hebrew

7:45 ..... Medical Report

8:00 ..... News in Arabic

8:30 ..... Instruments

9:00 ..... Country Music

9:30 ..... Concert Hour

10:00 ..... News Summary

10:30 ..... Instruments

11:00 ..... Old Favourites

12:00 ..... Inventions and Discoveries

12:30 ..... Pop Session

13:00 ..... News Summary

13:30 ..... Pop Session

14:00 ..... News Bulletin

14:30 ..... Instruments

15:00 ..... Country Music

15:30 ..... Concert Hour

16:00 ..... News Summary

16:30 ..... Instruments

17:00 ..... Old Favourites

17:30 ..... Pop Session

18:00 ..... News Summary

18:30 ..... Top Twenty

## SPORTS

## TENNIS TALK

## Proper dress for a player

By Maureen Stalla

IT WAS bound to happen. Famous designers have gotten into the tennis mood. They have brought their labels and prices into the tennis shop to accompany pricey graphite rackets.

Lucky clothes and rackets have nothing to do with tennis ability. Borg got good in his gym clothes. Five years ago participants in Wimbledon had to wear all white. Now, of course, anything goes (Lendl wears all black). Tennis players should dress with common sense. The clothes they choose should be comfortable and able to withstand stretch and perspiration.

Men usually wear light coloured shorts and shirts, absorbant socks and low-cut rubber soled shoes. Visors, wrist bands and head bands are useful extras.

Women generally choose light-coloured tennis dresses or shirt and skirt or shorts. Again, tennis shoes are a must.

Though the rules of tennis attire are general, comfort and good taste are the guidelines.

## Holders Tottenham drawn against Leicester in F.A. Cup semi-final

LONDON (R) — First division Tottenham, the holders, and West Bromwich were kept apart when the draw for the semifinals of the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup was made Monday.

The holders will face second division shock troops Leicester on April 3 while West Bromwich,

appearing in the last four for the 19th time, will tackle Queen's Park Rangers, also of division two.

The odds must favour a Tottenham-West Bromwich final at Wembley on May 22 but romantics may feel inclined to wager a small bet on an all-second division clash.

## England to meet Athletic Bilbao

LONDON (R) — England will get their first taste of the World Cup final atmosphere when they play a friendly match against Spain's first division soccer side Athletic Bilbao on March 23.

England will play in Athletic's San Mamés stadium, where they face France, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait in group four of the World Cup in June.

The athletic fixture is a new departure for England, who in recent seasons have not included games against top foreign clubs as part of their preparations for internationals.

## Eight countries line up for Davis Cup quarter-finals

LONDON (R) — France, Italy, Chile and New Zealand joined the defending champion United States, Sweden and Czechoslovakia in the quarter-finals of the Davis Cup championship section Monday.

The final country in the last eight will be Australia who defeated Mexico.

France provided the day's upset by eliminating last year's beaten finalists, Argentina, in Buenos

Aires when Yannick Noah defeated Ricardo Cano 8-6, 6-1, 8-6 in the deciding match.

Earlier Guillermo Vilas had drawn his country level at 2-2 by crushing Thierry Tulasne 6-1, 6-0, 6-1, but Argentina paid for the loss of their top player, Jose Luis Clerc, who is resting.

The Italians clinched their tie in the final match against Britain in Rome when Adriano Papatta, mainstay of their team for the past

decade, beat an injured Richard Lewis 8-6, 6-4, 6-2.

That gave the Italians a 3-2 victory and avenged an upset loss to Britain a year ago in Brighton, England. Italy meet New Zealand in the next round.

Buster Mortram had evened the score with a 6-4, 6-3, 7-5 win over Corrado Barazzutti in the first reverse singles.

In Christchurch, New Zealand also took advantage of home court when they beat Spain 3-2. Russell Simpson fighting back to defeat Angel Giminez 2-6, 5-7, 6-1, 6-3, 6-1 in the last match.

Jose Lopez Maeso had equalised for Spain with a 10-8, 6-3, 9-7 triumph over Onny Parun. Chile's Pedro Rebollo had put his country through to meet Australia or Mexico when he beat Romanian veteran Ilie Nastase 5-7, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3 for an unbeatable 3-1 lead.

In Stockholm, Sweden, who had clinched their triumph over the Soviet Union Sunday finished off a 4-1 victory. Konstantin Pugachev snared the only Soviet win by beating Joakim Nystrom 6-4, 3-6, 6-4, then Mats Wilander defeated Alexander Zverev 4-6, 10-8, 6-2. The matches were reduced to best-of-three by mutual agreement.

Sweden next meet the United States, who lead India 3-0 at Carlsbad, California, and already there is speculation about a match between Bjorn Borg and John McEnroe.

Sam-Ramsamy, chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC), said New Zealand acted with "deliberate provocation" by inviting a recent tour of the South African Springboks rugby side.

He said the Commonwealth Games federation's "refusal to

## Hagler rocks Lee, retains WBA, WBC titles

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Undisputed world middleweight champion Marvin Hagler knocked out challenger William "Caveman" Lee in the first round Monday night to retain his titles.

He rocked Lee with his first punch, an explosive right hand jab, and by one minute seven seconds of the round the fight was over.

Hagler made \$500,000 for retaining his combined World Boxing Association (WBA) and World Boxing Council (WBC) titles. He now has a record of 54 wins, 45 by knockout, to two losses and two draws.

Lee, who entered the fight with a record of 20 victories with 19 knockouts and two losses, received \$100,000.

"I just got caught with a lucky punch," said Lee. "I've been hit harder by other fighters. But Hagler must have caught me in the right spot."

Lee opened the fight aggressively and landed several scoring blows, but he was then caught by the hard right hand jab.

Hagler followed up with a hard left hook to the jaw which floored his opponent. Lee took a count of six and Hagler quickly pinned him against the ropes, scoring with more than a dozen blows.

The champion finished Lee with a hard right to the jaw which knocked him backwards into the ropes.

Referee Larry Hazard said that by then Lee was unconscious. "He was out on his feet," he said.

Lee's manager, Emanuel Steward, said: "It surprised me that my fighter was hurt so early. But I reviewed the video tape and that first right hand punch by Hagler was more than just an ordinary jab. Hagler had a lot of follow-through on the punch and Bill was really hurt."

Although they lost to the United States in the finals of the World Team Championship in Port Chester, N.Y., the Pakistan team impressed observers with their skillful play of the cards. Here's an example.

Both West and North were surprisingly conservative at their first turns—the Far Eastern players showed throughout the championships that they had come to bid, not to pass. North wasn't

sure whose hand it was, so he allowed himself to be "pushed" into four spades. We are

not surprised that East

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

## North-South vulnerable.

West deals.

NORTH	EAST
♦ 9 8 6 5 2	♦ AK 4
♥ A 10 8 7	♥ 5 5 4 3
♦ Q K 7 2	♦ A 9
♦ Void	♦ A 10 8 6 2

SOUTH	EAST
♦ Void	♦ Q J 10 7 3
♥ 2	♥ 5 4 3
♦ 10 8 5 4	♦ A 9
♦ 3 ♦	♦ Q J 7 3

SOUTH	EAST
♦ Q J 10 7 3	♦ AK 4
♥ 2	♥ 5 5 4 3
♦ 10 8 5 4	♦ A 9
♦ 3 ♦	♦ Q J 7 3

SOUTH	EAST
♦ Q J 10 7 3	♦ AK 4
♥ 2	♥ 5 5 4 3
♦ 10 8 5 4	♦ A 9
♦ 3 ♦	♦ Q J 7 3

SOUTH	EAST
♦ Q J 10 7 3	♦ AK 4
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SOUTH	EAST
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SOUTH	EAST
♦ Q J 10 7 3	♦ AK 4
♥ 2	♥

## PRESS

## Who is the real owner of sunken treasure?

By Stewart Russell  
Reuters

**KEY WEST, Florida** — Treasure hunter Mel Fisher has lifted gold, silver and historic artifacts worth \$60 million from two sunken Spanish galleons on the Gulf of Mexico seabed.

He says there is treasure worth a further \$300 million in the wreck of the *Neustra Senora de Atocha* and 100 million in the *Santa Margarita*, which lie 40 miles (60 kilometers) west of Key West.

Mr. Fisher says it is all his. The government of Florida says it belongs to the state.

Mr. Fisher has offered to give the state 25 per cent — "A cross-section they can put in their museums." The state says the treasure is not his to give, but at the same time it has offered to "pay" Mr. Fisher 75 per cent as a salvor's fee.

In August 1979, seeking to curtail his activities until the legal questions were settled, the state arrested Mr. Fisher and jailed him for "grand theft of a cannon."

A grand jury threw out the case. Mr. Fisher sued the state for \$11 million in compensatory and punitive damages.

The legal battle, largely one of semantics, went before the U.S. Supreme Court last January 20. The treasure is meanwhile on display in its entirety for the first and possibly last time.

The treasure is on display in the historic East Martello Fort, a museum in this community at the

southern tip of Florida until March 7.

Greeting a visitor on opening day, Mr. Fisher, a tall, vigorous, sun-bronzed man in his sixties, casually reached into his jacket pocket and produced a heavy gold chain, about four feet (1.2 metres) long, and draped it around the visitor's neck.

"This will give you some idea," he said with a grin. The visitor gulped and asked the obvious question: "How much is it worth?" "About a million (dollars)," Mr. Fisher said.

Shortly after leaving Havana on Sept. 4, 1622, a fleet of 28 Spanish treasure ships was struck by a fast-moving hurricane and nine vessels went to the bottom, including the *Atocha* and *Margarita*.

The *Atocha* alone carried 161 bars and discs of gold, 1,038 heavy silver bars and about 200,000 hand-stamped silver coins from mints in Peru, Panama, Mexico, Colombia and Chile, all destined for the Spanish treasury in Madrid.

Mel Fisher spent almost 20 years and more than seven million dollars in his search for the *Atocha* and the *Margarita*.

He lost a son, a daughter-in-law

and another young diver when they drowned after one of his boats capsized in 1975.

Mr. Fisher and the 60 or so employees of his company, Treasure Salvors Incorporated, scoured 150 fruitless miles (225 kilometers) before he found the *Atocha* off the Marquesas Keys in 1971.

The state then said the wrecks lay in Florida waters and laid claim to the treasure that Mr. Fisher's divers had begun to recover. Demanding 25 per cent, state officials confiscated the gold and silver as it was brought ashore.

Treasure Salvors, which Mr. Fisher says is backed by 35 major investors each of whom initially put up between \$25,000 and 50,000, has offered to give the state division of archives 25 per cent of the treasure.

The state has said thanks, but no thanks.

"It's a matter of semantics," says division director Ross Morrell. "This material is the property of the people. It's not a cause of us taking away 25 per cent. We will give them 75 per cent as payment for their work."

Thus far the state has lost every legal battle. A U.S. district court judge ruled in 1978 that "The wreck site is outside the territorial boundaries of the United States and Florida and under provisions of applicable treaties, which are the supreme law of the land, no claim can be made on the basis of sovereign ownership."

The fifth circuit court of appeals upheld the judge's ruling in 1980, the year that Mr. Fisher's divers found the *Margarita*, about three miles (five kilometers) from the *Atocha*.

Florida appealed to the supreme court. Hearing oral arguments last month, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor asked attorneys for the state: "At just what point in time, in history, do you believe the state of Florida owned this treasure?"

Florida appealed to the supreme court. Hearing oral arguments last month, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor asked attorneys for the state: "At just what point in time, in history, do you believe the state of Florida owned this treasure?"

We spent the night and drank wine with friends," the happy bridegroom told the Associated Press recently in a telephone interview from Shanghai.

## A smart hair-dresser in Moscow



*Shyokolyo*, which in Kirghizian means a smart hair-dresser, is the name hair-dresser Jeanne Semerina gave to a new hairdresser. Jeanne was a representative of Frunze, capital of Kirghizia, a republic in Central Asia, who came to Moscow's Exhibition of Economic Achievements to participate in "Everyday Services - 1981" exhibition set up there. The exhibition demonstrates the latest achievements in servicing people in all republics of the Soviet Union. Everyday services is a considerably young area of the national economy in the USSR,

and it is paid a lot of attention too. Its rapid development will promote the solution of one of the most important social tasks. Leaving to people more free time, and facilitating housekeeping.

Every week one of Soviet 15 union republics will demonstrate in Moscow its achievements in the service industry. Fashion-designers, shoe-makers, jewellers, watch repairers and others will participate in the exhibition.

— *Fotochronika TASS*

## China's Romeo and Juliet get married

**PEKING (A.P.)** — One Romeo and Juliet story in China has a happy ending:

After a year of delicate and sometimes secret dating, an Italian drama lecturer has married his Chinese actress sweetheart who was jailed by Shanghai police and expelled from school for contacts with a foreigner.

"We spent the night and drank wine with friends," the happy bridegroom told the Associated Press recently in a telephone interview from Shanghai.

Cardo, 30, who teaches at the foreign language institute, said he and Song Xiaoling, 23, were married after paying the equivalent of 50 U.S. cents at the Whampoa marriage bureau.

Theirs is the second known marriage between Chinese and foreigners since last November when the case of a dissident Chinese artist and French diplomat in Peking made worldwide headlines. She was banished to two years of labour reform and he was asked to leave China although they planned to marry.

The Shanghai case of Romeo and Juliet was filled with problems and more to come. Miss Song was detained Nov. 19 by Shanghai police and released two weeks later without an official explanation.

Chinese sources, however, said

she was taken away by police because of her extensive contacts with foreigners and said she was interrogated whether she had sex with Cardo.

Miss Song later was expelled from the Shanghai drama institute and now cannot get a job because of the expulsion.

China discourages marriages between Chinese and foreigners, especially foreign men and Chinese women, although it is permitted by law.

Chinese students are not permitted to marry before graduation and students can be expelled for having sexual relations.

Last December Cardo said,

"We respect Chinese morality but they asked for a lot." He said they had to meet secretly and she was under great pressure to break off the relationship.

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## Recession pushes Germans into crime

By Robert Woodward  
Reuters

**BONN** — The economic recession appears to be tempting more and more West Germans into crime.

With unemployment approaching two million and bankruptcies at record post-war levels, many people regard "economic crime" as an easy way of maintaining threatened living standards, according to the economic magazine *Wirtschaftswocche*.

Economic crime extends from petty fiddling of tax payments through tinkering with company accounts to defrauding banks of millions.

The Justice Ministry estimates that losses suffered from the 145,000 cases of economic crime brought to court in 1980 totalled 2.6 billion marks (\$1.1 billion). This was twice the number of cases brought during the previous year.

The effect of an individual crime is mainly final, but it also distorts free competition between firms, experts say.

Companies operating legally will always be at a disadvantage to those operating illegally, and in times of economic difficulty, normally law-abiding firms will resort to crime to ward off financial collapse", federal high court President Gert Pfleider told Reuters.

In 1980, 5,900 people were accused of economic crimes but the nature of the crime means that it takes only a few offenders to cause losses running into millions.

Prof. Pfleider says a criminal finds it very difficult to give up a form of economic crime once it is perfected and this drug-like dependence often contributes to his downfall.

He cited the case of one bank clerk who transferred to a secret account the spare pfennings (cents) at the bottom of every bank account in his bank for a year. He was only suspected when his lifestyle became noticeably extravagant.

Justice Minister Juergen Schmid announced recently that he would soon present a bill to the West German cabinet to clarify and strengthen the existing 1976 law on economic crime.

Experts say that at present even when criminal activities are suspected, providing guilt in cases such as suspected bribery can be extremely difficult.

"If negotiations for an order result in a much higher price being accepted, you can turn to the appropriate paragraph on fraud."

## THE Daily Crossword

By Evelyn Benschoot

ACROSS	27 Hold fast	52 Timetable	23 Failure
1 Dismantle	31 Arctic or Indian	25 Eastern Indian	24 Signs
5 Divulges	32 Exclamation	26 Sign	27 A Reiner
11 Follow closely	33 Form a conception	28 Canton's	29 A Reiner
14 Relish	35 Wedge	30 Small combo	31 At close quarters
15 Eat away	38 Was	32 Leaves	33 Leave
16 Bedouin	40 Greek letter	34 Burro	35 — fixe
garment	41 Gloom	35 Fermented honey and water	36 Alliance
17 Participate	42 Mine deposit	37 Acronym	37 Acronym
19 Bout endings	43 Good luck item	38 Exploits	38 Alliance
20 Old measure	45 Teachers' group: abbr.	39 Joints	39 Printer's direction
21 Titanium, for one	46 Relative of a spud	40 Joints	40 Communication
22 — to acknowledge	48 Corrected	41 Signs	41 Signs
24 Oriental money	50 Conceited person	42 Arranged in rows	42 Arranged in rows
26 Chemical salt		43 Hale of the Revolution School Fr. Pierced with horns	43 Hale of the Revolution School Fr. Pierced with horns

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

AMAH	ESTER	HALE	23 Failure
BAHINI	MARLO	ELLIS	24 Signs
TWODNOBLE	ERIKINS	MEIN	25 Eastern Indian
SADDLES	ISSUE	26 Sign	26 Sign
SEEP	MINE	27 A Reiner	27 A Reiner
SADISM	HORA	28 Canton's	28 Canton's
HORA	TEC	29 A Reiner	29 A Reiner
PLUGS	IOTA	30 Small combo	30 Small combo
RICHARD	SAGA	31 At close quarters	31 At close quarters
DTHETHIRD	ANAT	32 Leaves	32 Leaves
YET	EYES	33 Leave	33 Leave
WALL	ROGIER	34 Burro	34 Burro
PIRATE	FALL	35 Fermented honey and water	35 Fermented honey and water
	ARTHE	36 — fixe	36 — fixe
		37 Alliance	37 Alliance
		38 Acronym	38 Acronym
		39 Printer's direction	39 Printer's direction
		40 Communication	40 Communication
		41 Signs	41 Signs
		42 Arranged in rows	42 Arranged in rows
		43 Hale of the Revolution School Fr. Pierced with horns	43 Hale of the Revolution School Fr. Pierced with horns
		44 Signs	44 Signs
		45 Teachers' group: abbr.	45 Teachers' group: abbr.
		46 Relative of a spud	46 Relative of a spud
		47 Corrected	47 Corrected
		48 Conceited person	48 Conceited person
		49 Hale of the Revolution School Fr. Pierced with horns	49 Hale of the Revolution School Fr. Pierced with horns
		50 Sharpened	50 Sharpened

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAR. 9, 1982

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Despite an early morning annoyance you can easily attain your personal desires later in the day. Make yourself available to new contact who can be helpful to you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Avoid an irate associate in the morning and then the rest of the day goes smoothly for you. Be more positive minded.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Do necessary work early in the day and then get in touch with higher-ups for the advice you need. Strive for happiness.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can make progress where new situations of importance are concerned. New allies can be helpful to you now.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Try not to lose your temper in a family dispute even though you could be right. Show more affection for loved one.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Know what is expected of you by associates and then you can coordinate efforts most intelligently. Use common sense.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study career matters and plan to handle assignments wisely. Do something to build up your strength. Relax tonight.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Good day to engage in recreational activities that you enjoy. Bring your best skills to the attention of higher-ups.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Ideal day to entertain persons who can help you get ahead in your line of endeavor. A new project needs more study.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Arrange a meeting with key persons so you can advance more quickly. The evening should be quiet and restful.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Finding a better method of operating can pave the way to greater success. Be sure to cut down on unnecessary expenses.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You may feel at a low ebb in the morning but the rest of the day you can accomplish a great deal. Express happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Try to obtain the truth of a situation that is puzzling to you. Make sure your work is done before engaging

# WORLD

*Leading defendant accuses police of torture*

## 16 Brigades indicted in Dozier kidnap case

**VERONA, Italy (R)** — A member of Italy's left-wing Red Brigades said he had been tortured by police when the trial of U.S. Brig.-Gen. James Dozier's alleged kidnappers opened Monday.

Cesare Di Lenardo, 33, one of two defendants who has refused to cooperate with investigators, held up his hand which he said had been bruised through maltreatment since his arrest.

Speaking to nearby reporters from behind the bars of a steel cage he shares with Alberto Rilato, 36, another defiant member of the extremist group, Mr. Di Lenardo said he had further evidence of torture.

"If I could open my trousers and show you my penis, there would be signs of electric shocks," he said, surrounded by Carabinieri police on both sides of the grey-painted bars.

In their adjoining but partitioned cage, Antonio Savasta and Emilia Libera, both 27, Emanuela Fraccia, 22, Giovanna Ciucci and Armando Lanza, both 32, made no response when Mr. Di Lenardo said they had also been tortured.

Information from these five *penitentiary* or repentant guerrillas has contributed to the success of a sustained police campaign against left-wing subversive groups since last December, judicial sources to present themselves.

Defence spokesman Enio Ronchitelli asked for an adjournment of at least 30 days to permit a study of the charges against the 16 defendants. Mr. Pulcini granted a one-week adjournment.

Eight of the defendants are still on the run while one, Ruggero Volinia, 25, is in detention but exercised his right not to appear, his lawyer said.

The summary trial began in Verona's Assize Court, housed in a medieval palace dominated by the landmark Lamberti Tower. Just round the corner is the balcony where, in 1302, Romeo courted Juliet in the city's most famous love affair.

Judicial sources said the summary proceedings would be followed later by a full-fledged trial but represented the first stage in the process.

Investigations were still going on but some of the key facts, including Gen. Dozier's illegal detention, were not disputed, the sources added.

Gen. Dozier, 50, has returned to work at the NATO land forces base in Verona, where he is the highest-ranking U.S. officer.

He and his wife will appear as witnesses in Verona next week after the adjournment.

Mr. Di Lenardo, who made his allegations of torture during a five-minute recess in the opening session, has made similar charges through his lawyer since he was arrested in the Padua flat when Gen. Dozier was freed on Jan. 28.

Police have so far declined to comment on the accusations.

Court President Francesco Pul-

## White Zimbabweans face treason, sabotage charges

**BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe (A.P.)** — Four white Zimbabweans went on trial for treason and sabotage Monday, accused of plotting a violent rebellion against Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The four men all face death sentences on each of the two charges in this country's first treason trial since independence nearly two years ago.

Frank Bertrand, 58, his son Stephen, 24, Victor Radmore, 53, and Allen Cauvin, 21, denied the charges.

The four men were detained under emergency powers regulations for 112 days.

Prosecutor Ian Donovan, outlining his case before white Judge Anthony Gubbay, charged the men with plotting to destroy bridges, rail lines and other strategic installations in a bid to force sec-

tion of the western province of Matebeleland.

The area is the home of the minority Matebele tribe, which supported the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) under Joshua Nkomo. Mr. Nkomo was ousted last month from the cabinet after Mr. Mugabe accused him of disloyalty.

Mr. Mugabe is a member of the majority Shona tribe, which supports his Zimbabwe African National Union.

The four men on trial also were charged with illegally hoarding arms of war, including rifles, land mines, hand grenades, explosives, ammunition and other arms.

About a dozen other whites are in detention, awaiting trial on charges ranging from plotting to topple the government to economic sabotage and spying for South Africa.

Official provisional results showed that the SPD's share of the

vote dropped six per cent from 40.51 to 34.55 per cent.

The Free Democrats, the SPD's junior partners in the governing coalition in Bonn, also lost votes, slipping from 7.28 to 6.84 per cent of the poll.

The Christian Democratic Union (CDU), which controls the state, increased its share of the poll from 49.18 to 50.11 per cent.

Local SPD chief Guenther Jansen attributed his party's losses to a five per cent drop in the turn-out compared with the election four years ago. Officials said 73.89 per cent of the 1.9 million electorate voted Sunday.

CDU State Premier Gerhard Stoltenberg said the result would have implications on more important state elections due to be held in two other northern areas — Lower Saxony and the city-state of Hamburg — in the next three months.

The CDU already controls Saxony but Mr. Schmidt's government would be in deep trouble if the opposition won Hamburg in June.

It might then secure a two-thirds majority in the Bundesrat (upper house), which would enable it to reject government legislation.

In Sunday's election the SPD lost its absolute majority in the state capital of Kiel and nearly nine per cent of its voters there,

## 'Human error' causes 10 deaths in fire

**HOUSTON, Texas (R)** — A hotel fire here which killed 10 people and seriously injured three on Saturday was apparently caused accidentally, but there may have been a human error when the alarm went off, investigators said Monday.

Deputy Fire Chief Leonard Mikeska said initial evidence indicated the blaze was caused by a cigarette setting fire to a chair in a third-floor room of the 305-room Westchase Hilton Hotel, sending smoke to the top of the 13-storey building.

Mr. Mikeska and other fire officials said the alarm system had worked properly but a clerk apparently reset the system instead of investigating and notifying the fire department.

"The hotel's system would have worked perfectly if it hadn't been for human error," Mr. Mikeska said.

The fire started in a room all-

otted to a cool from the Hilton chain's hotel in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Chief Mikeska said a friend of the cook's fell asleep at about one o'clock in the morning alone in the room.

The blaze did not spread beyond one room and was extinguished about 80 minutes after it began. It was the city's worst hotel fire since one in 1940 in which 54 people were killed.

The cook, Scott Peterson, returned to find the room ablaze and filled with smoke. He dragged his friend to safety and then tried to help other guests get out of the hotel.

Police said they would not comment on the fire until the arson squad completed its investigation.

Many of the 178 guests of the hotel, which was built in 1980, used chairs to smash the sealed windows to let fresh air into their rooms. Two of the dead were found in stairwells.

The medical examiner's office said most of the victims died of smoke inhalation. Five members of one family, four from another and a 26-year-old woman were killed in the blaze.

Three of the 30 people listed as injured by the fire were in critical condition in local hospitals.

A man was sentenced to life imprisonment this year for setting a fire to a Las Vegas hotel in February 1981, causing eight deaths and 200 injuries.

In 1980, some 85 people were killed in an accidental hotel blaze, also in Las Vegas.

Police said they would not comment on the fire until the arson squad completed its investigation.

Many of the 178 guests of the hotel, which was built in 1980, used chairs to smash the sealed windows to let fresh air into their rooms. Two of the dead were

were fleeing artillery shells falling in another Thai village south of the border town, the sources said.

Heavy fighting was reported across the border from the village Sunday night and a woman was seriously injured by shells falling on Thai territory.

On Friday and Saturday Thai troops exchanged artillery fire with Vietnamese-led forces opposite Aranyaprathet, after shells from Kampuchea hit three Thai villages on the border, injuring two villagers.

## Sabotage' turns back Air France

**PARIS (R)** — An Air France Boeing 747 bound for Los Angeles turned back to Paris with badly damaged landing gear Sunday night and police said they believed the plane had been sabotaged.

The plane left the capital's Roissy Airport at 1600 GMT but returned just over an hour later when the pilot saw an alarm signal indicating a fault in his landing gear. The sources said the cables in the landing gear had been slashed.

He jettisoned most of his fuel to reduce weight on the wheels and then landed safely, they added.

The number of passengers on the flight was not known.

Police, who have started an investigation, said no group had claimed responsibility for what they believed was the first incident of airline sabotage in France.

Airport sources said the flight eventually left again for Los Angeles at 2045 GMT.

By Bernd Debusmann  
Reuter

**NAIROBI** — Prosperous, hard-working and unloved, Kenya's Asian community has fallen victim to its own success.

Although they account for less than one per cent of Kenya's 17 million population, Asians are estimated to control roughly a quarter of the entire gross domestic product of around \$4 billion a year.

"We are doing well, we are making money, we are successful," said a young businessman whose family came to Kenya from India at the turn of the century. "But none of us feel really at home here, none of us feel secure."

Dictator Idi Amin's wholesale expulsion of the flourishing Asian community from Uganda 10 years ago is still fresh in the community's memory. And its sense of insecurity was deepened by a stinging attack on Kenyan Asians by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi on Feb. 7.

"Instead of Asians using their advanced knowledge in business to help Africans improve their profit margins," he said, "Asians in this country are ruining the economy by smuggling currency out and even hoarding essential goods and selling them through the black door."

The Asians are a convenient target. They control more than 90 per cent of the retail trade — the most visible part of the economy —

## Madrid conference to adjourn Friday

**MADRID (R)** — The marathon European security conference, deadlocked over the Polish crisis, will adjourn on Friday for a long cooling-off period until Nov. 9. Western officials here said Monday.

The officials said they had reached "a firm gentleman's agreement" with the Soviet delegation on the adjournment, which would be formally announced after Friday's plenary session of the 35-state conference.

The Soviet delegation and its Warsaw Pact allies have insisted up to now that work should continue on new East-West detente proposals at the Madrid meeting.

The Soviet side took the view that the Polish military crackdown was a purely internal matter of no concern to the security conference, which is supposed to revive East-West detente.

Western officials said the Soviet Union gave up its attempts to keep the discussion going after the United States and its NATO allies refused last Friday to continue business as usual at the conference while the Polish crisis continues.

The Western tactic consisted of refusing to join in further meetings of a conference committee which was supposed to be drafting new disarmament and human rights accords on the basis of proposals submitted by neutral and non-aligned participants at the meeting.

The Western move created a procedural impasse at the meeting which was unable to agree on its agenda for this week.

Delegates met throughout last Friday night trying to break the deadlock but the Western position remained unchanged.

Informal contacts between NATO, Warsaw Pact and neutral delegates over the weekend broke the deadlock, according to the Western officials.

## Reagan to address British Parliament

**SANTA BARBARA, California (A.P.)** — U.S. President Ronald Reagan will become the first U.S. president to address a joint session of the British Parliament during a trip to Europe this summer a presidential spokesman said Monday.

"As far as we know, he is the first president to speak to the Houses of Lords and Commons, said White House deputy spokesman Larry Speakes.

Mr. Speakes said the president would be addressing parliament on June 8. He would be only the second non-British head of state to speak before that historic legislative body — Charles de Gaulle.

But in Washington, White house spokesman Robin Gray said Monday morning, "as far as I know the final arrangements have not been made yet."

Mr. Gray said, "our people out there (in California with Mr. Reagan) confirmed that it looks like England, where he will meet with Mrs. Thatcher. On June 9, he will go to Bonn for a meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He will attend a 15-nation NATO summit on June 10.

"Not the least of the reasons for going there (Rome) is this country's gratitude for the rescue of Gen. (James L.) Dozier," Mr. Deaver said in an interview published Sunday by the Los Angeles Times.

On June 7 to visit with Pope John Paul II, Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and President Sandro Pertini.

"Not the least of the reasons for going there (Rome) is this country's gratitude for the rescue of Gen. (James L.) Dozier," Mr. Deaver said in an interview published Sunday by the Los Angeles Times.

On June 7 Reagan will fly to England, where he will meet with Mrs. Thatcher. On June 9, he will go to Bonn for a meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He will attend a 15-nation NATO summit on June 10.

## Labourites express anger

The announcement of his speech before parliament was stirring a furor in London Monday morning as Labour Party members of parliament expressed anger that the news was coming out of the United States.

The opposition party has strongly condemned U.S. policy on El Salvador and in Latin America, as well as for U.S. nuclear weapons policies in Europe. Some Labour members were saying they planned to boycott Mr. Reagan's appearance.

Also in London, Hugh Culver, a spokesman for external relations said Mr. Patasse, who served as premier under former dictator Jean Bedel Bokassa, had asked to be brought to France. But the spokesman would not confirm reports that Mr. Patasse had asked for political asylum.

Mr. Patasse and two generals have been accused by the government of plotting to overthrow the military junta led by Gen. Andre Kolingba on the night of March 3-4. The generals, being sought by Central African authorities, were identified as Alphonse Mbailou, former minister of justice, and Andre Bozize, former minister of culture and information.

Official sources in Bangui said the Central African government probably would seek official extradition of Mr. Patasse.

Mr. Patasse's organisation, the Central African Peoples' Liberation Movement (MLPC), was officially dissolved Friday and its headquarters routed by government troops. Dozens of MLPC leaders and members were arrested.

David Dako, elected president of the Central African Republic, was deposed last September by Gen. Kolingba, the army's chief of staff. Mr. Dako came to power in September 1979 after a French-backed coup ousted Emperor Bokassa who now lives in Ivory Coast.

Leading Egyptian clergymen dies

**CAIRO (R)** — The grand sheikh of Cairo's Al-Azhar Mosque, Sheikh Abdul Rahman Beissar, 74, died Monday of a heart attack, the official Middle East News Agency said. Sheikh Beissar was admitted to hospital last week after a stroke.

African resentment of the Asian minority centres on its affluence, often highlighted by ostentatious symbols of wealth such as limousines and sprawling estates, and on a feeling that the community remains aloof.

But there are other reasons, some rooted in colonial history.

Under British rule, Asians could not own land in the fertile "white highlands" but were free to engage in trade and occupied middle-level positions in the colonial administration, effectively forming a buffer between black and white.

As Africans began climbing the ladder after independence, their way up was often barred by Asians occupying middle-level posts. In day-to-day dealings with the colonial rulers, Africans tended to meet Asians rather than whites.

According to a Western study, an annual average of 600 families left Kenya and settled in Britain over the past five or six years, with another 350 leaving for Canada and around 200 to the United States.

One Third World ambassador said: "What you have left here now is an affluent, middle-class

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### N.Y. Times: Iran gets U.S. Soviet arms

**NEW YORK (A.P.)** — Iran is receiving military equipment and arms from Israel, North Korea, Syria, Libya, the Soviet Union and several countries in Western Europe, according to unidentified sources quoted in Monday's New York Times. Between \$180 million and \$200 million in arms, spare parts and ammunition were delivered to Iran from Western Europe in the last 18 months. Western intelligence sources told the Times, Iran is using the arms to fight its war against Iraq, the sources said. About half of the arms were reportedly American-made and supplied or arranged by Israel and the rest by free-lance arms merchants, some of whom may have connections with Israeli intelligence. The arms supplied to Libya, Syria and North Korea are largely of Soviet origin, the sources said.

### Israeli demolition teams pull down Sinai settlements

**TEL AVIV (R)** — Israeli demolition teams Monday began pulling down greenhouses and prefabricated homes on Jewish settlements in the Yarmit area of North Sinai which is to be handed back to Egypt next month. Israeli soldiers stood guard but eyewitnesses said ultra-nationalists opposed to the handover made no attempt to interfere. Last week the army evicted about 200 illegal squatters from the small settlements but so far it has made no move to clear some 1,0